Result of Examination:

Specimens Q1 through Q16 and K1 were compared with specimens Q1 and Q2 in Bureau file 9-20583, the case entitled "Unknown Subject; HAROLD L. STASSEN, WINSTON CHURCHILL - Victims; Extortion," and it was concluded that the questioned writing in the STASSEN case was not written by the writer of the evidence in the instant case.

Specimens Q1 through Q16 and K1 were searched through the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. (S)

Specimens Q1 through Q16 and K1 are returned herewith. Appropriate photographic copies are retained in the files of this Bureau.

SECRET

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

August 6, 1951

To SAC, Pittsburgh

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office August 2, 1951.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re UNSUBS.,
HAROLD E. STASSEN - VICTIM
EXTORTION

RECORDED - 57

YOUR FILE NO 9-850
FBI FILE NO 9-20583 -1
LAB. NO. D-135449 CJ

Examination requested by: Pittsburgh

Reference: Letter 7/27/51

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K5 Three handwritten letters dated 5/14/51, 5/21/51 and 5/29/51 all bearing the known handwriting of [redacted] b7c

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that specimens Q1 and Q2, submitted to the Laboratory by the Philadelphia Division under date of May 17, 1951, were not written by [redacted] whose known handwriting is contained on K5. b7c

Specimen K5 is returned herewith. This material has not been photographed in the FBI Laboratory.

Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL
1 - Philadelphia (9-1[illegible])

9-20583-19

COMM - FBI
MAILED 20
REGISTERED MAIL ROOM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/11/81 BY SP5 RJG/ka

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJM/

9-20583-24

File #
Lab. #

Re:

Examination requested by: , Pittsburgh 3-350

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Examination by: b7C

Result of Examination:

Specimens submitted for examination

Three lets dated 5/21/51, 5/22/51 and [illegible] concerning the kn

9-20583-7

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 9-850

TRANSMIT VIA: | PLACE ORIGINATED AT

REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA | DATE WHEN MADE: 7- | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: - - | REPORTED BY: [redacted]

TITLE: [redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted], Pittsburgh Office of Secret Service, advised handwriting appearing in extortion letter was not familiar to him. He submitted review of "Letters to the Editor" files of Pittsburgh newspapers in effort to identify unknown letter writer. Files of "Pittsburgh Press" contain three letters to the editor written by [redacted], Pittsburgh, one of which mentions [redacted]. Laboratory requested to compare handwriting of [redacted] with unknown letter writer of instant extortion letter.

G.I.R.-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJG/ma

- P - 20

DETAILS:

AT [redacted], Pa.

[redacted] Special Agent in Charge of the local office of the United States Secret Service, Plaza Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., was shown a photostatic copy of the extortion letter which was directed to Mr. [redacted]. He was asked to advise whether the writing did not appear familiar to him. He was also requested to make available his files of photostatic copies of "Letters to the Editor" letters

b7C

[redacted]

RECORDED [redacted]

INDEXED 10[redacted]

EX. 31

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4 - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia 169 JUL 23 1965
2 - Pittsburgh

RJG COPY TO FILE

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[redacted] suggested that the files b7C
[redacted] a similar letter to the editor of the [redacted].

Through the cooperation of [redacted] b7C
[redacted] Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 29, 1951. [redacted] also wrote letters to the editor on [redacted], 1951, and May 21, 1951.

On July 27, 1951, the above three letters were transmitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the extortion letter in this case.

- P E N D I N G -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

PITTSBURGH DIVISION

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will report results of laboratory examination of handwriting specimens of [redacted]

Pending results of the laboratory's examination of handwriting specimens of [redacted] will review "Letters to the Editor" files of "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" and "Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph."

b7C

20

REFERENCE: Report of [redacted] Philadelphia, 6-10-51.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

[redacted] b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/2/81 BY SP5 PJG/ma

An FBI laboratory advised by letter dated [illegible], that it was concluded that the extortion letter in this case was not written by [redacted] b7C

Through the cooperation of [redacted] b7C
[illegible] Sun-Telegram, a "letter to the Editor" file of that newspaper for the month of May, 1941, was reviewed, but the letter of significance that contained in the extortion letter was located.

[redacted] Fitchburg Post-Gazette, b7C
advised that no original "letters to the Editor" are retained at newspaper but the typescript after they're typeset was reviewed.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] Pittsburgh, [illegible] b7C

[illegible]

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (...)

DATE:

FROM : ...

SUBJECT: ...

b7C

Report of [redacted] dated 8/21/81, at ...

In view of FBI Laboratory's conclusion of exami... of [redacted] writing of [redacted] was., which was received by the Laboratory under cover 8/21/81, in ... b7C
...; [redacted] ... [redacted] - ...
... the Criminal Division ... assigned the case to ... [redacted] be interviewed ...

...

...

cc: Criminal ...

RECORDED-81
INDEXED-81
OCT 5 1981
12

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9-205 83-22

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b7C

TITLE

CHARACTER OF CASE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

9/2/81 SPSR/pe/me

A review of the [illegible] reveals that all logical leads have been covered.

By letter dated June 11, 1951, the FBI Laboratory advised that the letter writer in instant case was not written by [redacted] the case entitled [redacted], was. [redacted] b7C

By letter dated October 3, 1951, Cincinnati Office also advised to the lead set forth in referenced report to interview [redacted] b7C concerning the threatening letter of May 11, 1951.

[redacted] b1

By letter dated July 5, 1951, the Bureau advised that the United States Secret Service at Washington, D.C., had advised that they were unable to identify the writing in the extortion letter with any other letter [illegible] in their files.

9-20583-23

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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[redacted] b1

It should be noted that the letter in instant case threatens the victim in the event WINSTON CHURCHILL spoke in Philadelphia. Inasmuch as CHURCHILL's visit to Philadelphia is not contemplated in the near future and all logical leads have been covered, this case is being closed.

- C L O S E D -

FBI [illegible]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 6/28/51, at [illegible]. b7C

7-48

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. B. NICHOLS

FROM : R. T. HARBO

DATE:

SUBJECT:

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DATE 9/2/81 BY SP5 RJB/lc

62-20503-24

There is attached the file which has been maintained in the laboratory in connection with the above captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure behind the main file in the Records Section.

Attachment

16 JAN 21 1953

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: WINSTON CHURCHILL

FILE: 9-23518

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT: CLEVELAND	DATE WHEN MADE: 1-13-53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1-5,6-53	REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] b7C
[redacted] b7C letter to "Cleveland Plain Dealer" containing alleged threat to WINSTON CHURCHILL			CHARACTER OF CASE: EXTORTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, in handwritten letter to "Cleveland Plain Dealer" directed caustic remarks at WINSTON CHURCHILL with the concluding statement that "he has got to die". AUSA, Cleveland, declined prosecution, 1-5-53.

DETAILS:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Investigation in this case was predicated upon a letter [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, dated December 30, 1952, [redacted] b7C

Said letter was directed to the Cleveland Office by [redacted] to the effect that [redacted] in receipt of a handwritten letter directed to the "Plain Dealer" by one [redacted] who based his comments on a newspaper article appearing in the "Cleveland News", December 27, 1952.

The letter written by [redacted] b7C

COPIES MADE:

9-23518-1

838 JUL 15 1965

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9-23518

JAN 15 1953

SI

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[redacted] b7C

Cleveland [illegible]

Well, Mr. N.D. Anonymous, I see by your side-kicker [illegible] that that old British Hog Churchill is at it again, [illegible] time the swinish s.o.b. has exceeded the speed limit! he has got to [illegible]! The dirty disloyal News has no editorial censuring Churchill's terrible insolence, & you probably will print none.

If Eisenhower, after he's sworn in, is crazy enough to [illegible] by proposing such infamy to Congress, he should be impeached & kicked out of office. It can be done, if he swallows Churchill's program, by a bitter uprising of the American people, who are sick & tired of being constantly robbed by the British Swine! The dollar is worth only 52¢ now, because of Crook Roosevelt dastardly devaluation in 1933, & we won't stand for any more of it! Are you listening?

"And the tariff will not be reduced; nor will the U.S. buy "increased quantities of foreign goods"; nor will the U.S. loan or give away any more of the taxpayers' money — except over the dead bodies of decent Americans! Go ahead & sneer at me if you like; — There's a limit to our patience! -- Since God has not yet struck the evil [illegible]ster Churchill dead, then the people of New York or Washington will have to, SMASH THE EVIL LIFE OUT OF HIM! -- The Irish patriots should have shot & killed him long ago, thereby saved us the trouble of killing him!

"That cynical old British beast has got to die, curse him!"

The facts of this case were discussed with Assistant United States Attorney [illegible] on January 7, 1958, at which time he stated that a review of the aforementioned letter did not reflect any violation of the Federal extortion statutes. He was advised that it was felt the writer of the letter was probably a mental letter writer.

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F. C.
[illegible]

ADMINISTRATIVE FACE

In view of the fact that the subject in this case was not [illegible]ested, no physical description is being set forth.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: WINSTON CHURCHILL

FILE: 62-65596

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62-65596-1

HEL:bc April 30, 1941

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Bureau's study of Subversive Activities, it is desired that there be purchased and forwarded to the Bureau in the immediate future one copy each of two books written by Winston Churchill entitled "While Britain Slept" and "Step By Step".

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED
MAY 10 1941

62-65596

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 MAY 2 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 10 1941

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DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5R89/mc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 30 1941 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

GJS:ES

May 9, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of April 30th, 1941, addressed to Assistant Director E. J. Connelley at New York City, requesting the New York Office to purchase for the Bureau two books by Winston S. Churchill.

Please be informed that the two books, "STEP BY STEP", and WHILE BRITAIN SLEPT - A Survey of World Affairs, 1932-1938" were purchased by Special Agent [redacted] and are now being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover, accompanied by a copy of this letter. b7C

Yours very truly,

T. J. Donegan

T. J. DONEGAN, Acting for
E. J. CONNELLEY
Assistant Director

1 ENCL. W

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/16/81 BY SP5R6/ME

NOTE- This- FORWARDED TOGETHER WITH DUPLICATE

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-65596-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 MAY 12 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

SECRET

December 22, 1941

EAT:WK
Time 10:55 AM
Typed 11:00 AM

MEMORANDUM FOR ~~THE DIRECTOR~~

[redacted] b1

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP[illegible] RBG/nlc 9/1/81
REASON-FCIM II 1-[illegible].2
DATE OF REVIEW [illegible]

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DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

RECORDED 62-65596-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11 JAN 1 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

3 JAN 28 1942

SECRET

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Nease
Mr. Bollman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

PEF:MT

New York, N. Y.
December 22, 1941

SECRET

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

[redacted] b1

This was passed along by the informant merely as information of possible interest to us.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP DATE 10-23-81 CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] REASON-FCIM II, 1-4 DATE OF REVIEW 9/91 9/11/81 RBF/mk

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RECORDED

62-65596-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
15 JAN 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 JAN 15 1942

SECRET

Winfield Churchill

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Dec. 30, 1941

East Liverpool, Ohio.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington D. C.

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DATE 9/11/81 BY SP5 [illegible]

Gentlemen:

I would like to make a suggestion which might help Prime Minister Churchill to return to England safely.

Would it be helpful to have a transcription of a speech made to be broadcast after Mr. Churchill's departure for England?

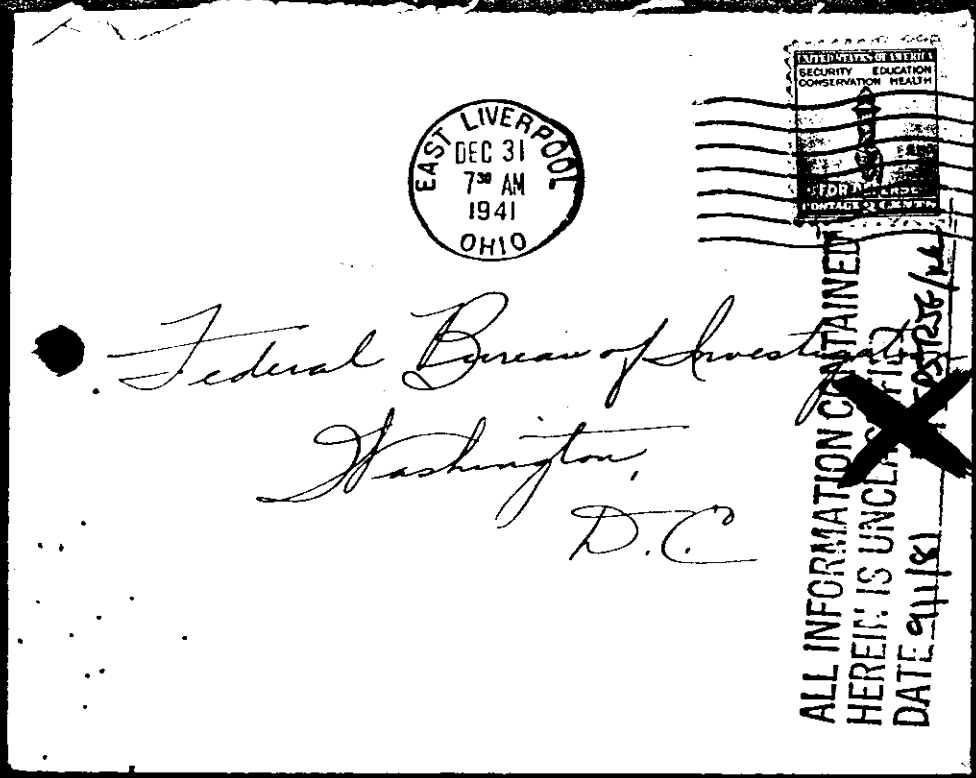
INDEXED RECORDED
62-115962-5
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 5 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours

[redacted]

1/9/42
ack ltr
Lt. Secret Service
AEC

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Dec. 30, 1941
East Liverpool, Ohio

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I would like to offer a suggestion which might help Prime Minister Churchill to return to England safely.

Would it be helpful to have a transcription of a speech made to be broadcast after Mr. Churchill leaves for England?

Very truly yours,

[redacted] b7C

TRUE COPY - elc

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DATE 9/14/82 BY SP-5 RJG/ML

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January 9, 1942

REL:ELC
62-6[illegible]-16-5

Mr. Frank J. Wilson
Chief
Secret Service Division
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

For your information and whatever consideration deemed appropriate, I am transmitting herewith copies of a letter dated December 30, 1941, addressed to this Bureau by [redacted] who makes a suggestion for the protection of the British Prime Minister. b7C

I have acknowledged the receipt of the letter and have informed the correspondent of the reference of this matter to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/81 SPS RJG/mlc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Ploom
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Russo
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hollaman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 9 1942
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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January 9, 1942

RE L:ELC
RECORDED 62-65596-5

[redacted]
East Liverpool, Ohio

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of December 30, 1941, wherein you suggest a means for the safety of the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

I appreciate your courtesy in making your suggestion available to the FBI, and I thought you would like to know that I have taken the liberty of referring copies of your letter to the Secret Service at Washington, D. C. This Bureau has no jurisdiction over the protection of visiting officials, and it is believed that your suggestion may possibly be of interest to the above mentioned Agency.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-11-74 BY SP5 RAG/ak

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Nordon
Mr. Hollomon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JAN 9 1942
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 JAN 20 1942

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RGF:EOD
3-11-42

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] RJG/ml
ON 9/1/81

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised by a confidential source of information that the statement recently made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the effect that this war would be fought to a bitter end is utterly absurd. It was pointed out that the General Staff of the German Army knew modern warfare could not be fought to the bitter end and there seemed to be no apparent reason for this statement on the part of Mr. Churchill other than its value as propaganda to his own people.

Our source of information related that one of the most potent factors of the war was the possibility of peace, which proposition must be looked for and planned. It was stated that during the last war there was a continuous movement of peace on one side and then on the other, and our source of information allegedly participated in many of these peace movements throughout Europe during that time. It was pointed out that the present war has been entirely different in that no definite peace aim has been arrived at and that all wars are fought over a difference which can be conquered through a suitable and honorable peace. It was stated that such a peace can and must be arrived at in order to stave off a complete destruction of one side or the other.

In the opinion of our source of information, the American people are a type of people who will not take suggestions

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ARMY
NAVY
ADVISED
SLIP(S)
DATE 10-23-81

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harden
Mr. Hollomon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED 62-65596-6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 1 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 6
MAR 26 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 13 9 80 WD

DATE 5-19-42

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or observations and this fact was going to make the end of the present war more difficult than anything else.

This information is also being furnished Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information.

Sincerely yours,

cc-Rear Admiral T. S. Wilkinson
Director, Office of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Raymond E. Lee
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

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3-12-42

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP 2 JG/MLP
ON 9/1/81

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and you, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised by a confidential source of information that the statement recently made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the effect that this war would be fought to a bitter end is utterly absurd. It was pointed out that the General Staff of the German Army knew modern warfare could not be fought to the bitter end and there seemed to be no apparent reason for this statement on the part of Mr. Churchill other than its value as propaganda to his own people.

Our source of information related that one of the most potent factors of the war was the possibility of peace, which proposition must be looked for and planned. It was stated that during the last war there was a continuous movement of peace on one side and then on the other, and our source of information allegedly participated in many of these peace movements throughout Europe during that time. It was pointed out that the present war has been entirely different in that no definite peace aim has been arrived at and that all wars are fought over a difference which can be conquered through a suitable and honorable peace. It was stated that such a peace can and must be arrived at in order to stave off a complete destruction of one side or the other.

In the opinion of our source of information, the American people are a type of people who will not take suggestions or observations and this fact was going to make the end of the present war more difficult than anything else.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Howden
Mr. Hollomon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62-62594-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 13 1942
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
★ MAR 26 1942 P.M.
51607
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 APR 15 1942

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JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA.
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HARRY S. TRUMAN, MO.
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.
FRANCIS MALONEY, CONN.
DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.
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RUFUS C. HOLMAN, OREG.
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE
CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK.
C. WAYLAND BROOKS, ILL.
EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
JOHN W. R. SMITH, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

June 22, 1942

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I received in the mail this morning, the enclosed letter from Hayward, California.

Thought you might like to have it as it might jibe up with others you have received.

Sincerely yours,

Chan Gurney

Chan Gurney

CG:F
Encl.

1 ENCLO. 13

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RECORDED & INDEXED

62-65596-8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JUN 24 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Copy and Specimens Retained in Laboratory

RECEIVED

JPC:cgb
62-65596-8

June 25, 1942

Honorable Chan Gurney
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication under date of June 22, 1942, with which you forwarded an anonymous letter that was directed to you in an envelope postmarked at Hayward, California, on June 20, 1942.

Please be assured that your courtesy and interest in making this document available to me are indeed appreciated. I want you to know that the referenced matter is being given appropriate consideration by this Bureau.

In the event that you secure any additional letters of this nature, I hope you will feel free to transmit them to me.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm_
Mr. Clegg_____
Mr. Glavin_____
Mr. Ladd_____
Mr. Nichols_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tracy_____
Mr. Carson_____
Mr. Coffey_____
Mr. Hendon_____
Mr. Kramer_____
Mr. McGuire_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm_
Mr. Nease_____
Miss Gandy_____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
☆ JUN 26 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 15 1942

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 28, 1942

JVB:AWK
62-65596
lab. 85923

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TRACY

Re: Examination of letter directed to Senator Gurney, in envelope postmarked at Hayward, California, June 20, 1942.

Reference is made to a letter dated June 22, 1942 from the Honorable Chan Gurney, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., with which he transmitted to the Bureau an anonymous letter and envelope designated below. The anonymous communication was received in the laboratory on July 9, 1942 from the National Defense Division for examination.

Q1, Envelope postmarked "Hayward, California, June 20, 1942, 10 A. M.".
Q2, Accompanying typewritten letter beginning "Every time you appear on our shores...".

It has been concluded that the typewriting on the specimens designated as Q1 and Q2 was prepared on a machine equipped with Corona Pica type spaced 10 letters to an inch. This typewriting was searched through the laboratory's file of espionage writings and anonymous letter file without effecting an identification. Appropriate photographic copies will be added to the anonymous letter file for future reference.

The information contained in this memorandum is for the attention of the National Defense Division.

Photographic copies of the specimens listed as Q1 and Q2 are attached hereto. The original evidence is being retained in the files of the laboratory.

Respectfully,
E. P. Coffey

1 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-65596-9
F B I
14 AUG 16 1942

RECEIVED
13 AUG 10 1942

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211 NOV 2 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 62-65596-8 Q1

HAYWARD, CALIF. JUN 20 10-AM 1942

Air Mail

Senator Gurney,

Senate Office Bldg.,

Washington,

D. C.

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 62-65596-8 Q1

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DATE 9/1/81 SPS/RDS/bhl

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Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 62- 96-6 92

June 19, 1942.

Hon. Winston Churchill,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Every time you appear on our shores, it means something very terrible for us.

Why do not you stay at home and fight your own battles instead of always pulling us into them to save your rotten necks?

You are taking foul advantage of our blithering idiot of a president.

Yours truly,

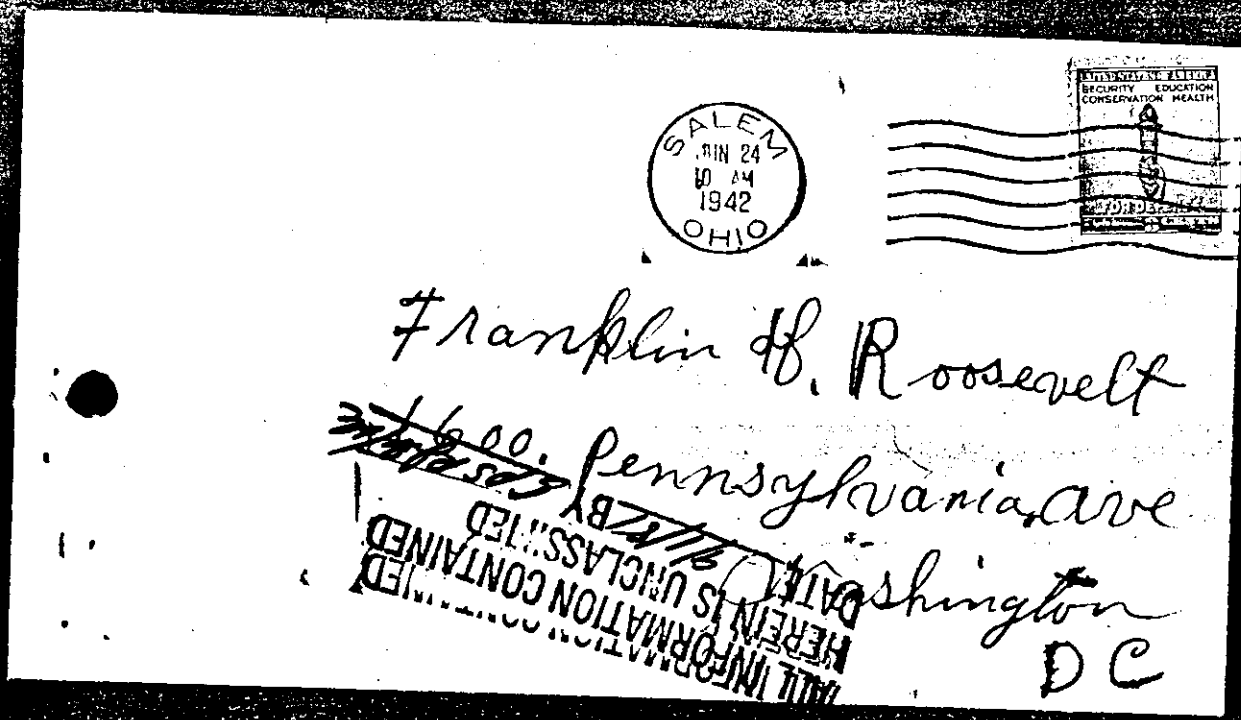
Mother of Three .

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/1/81 SLS/RJB/ma

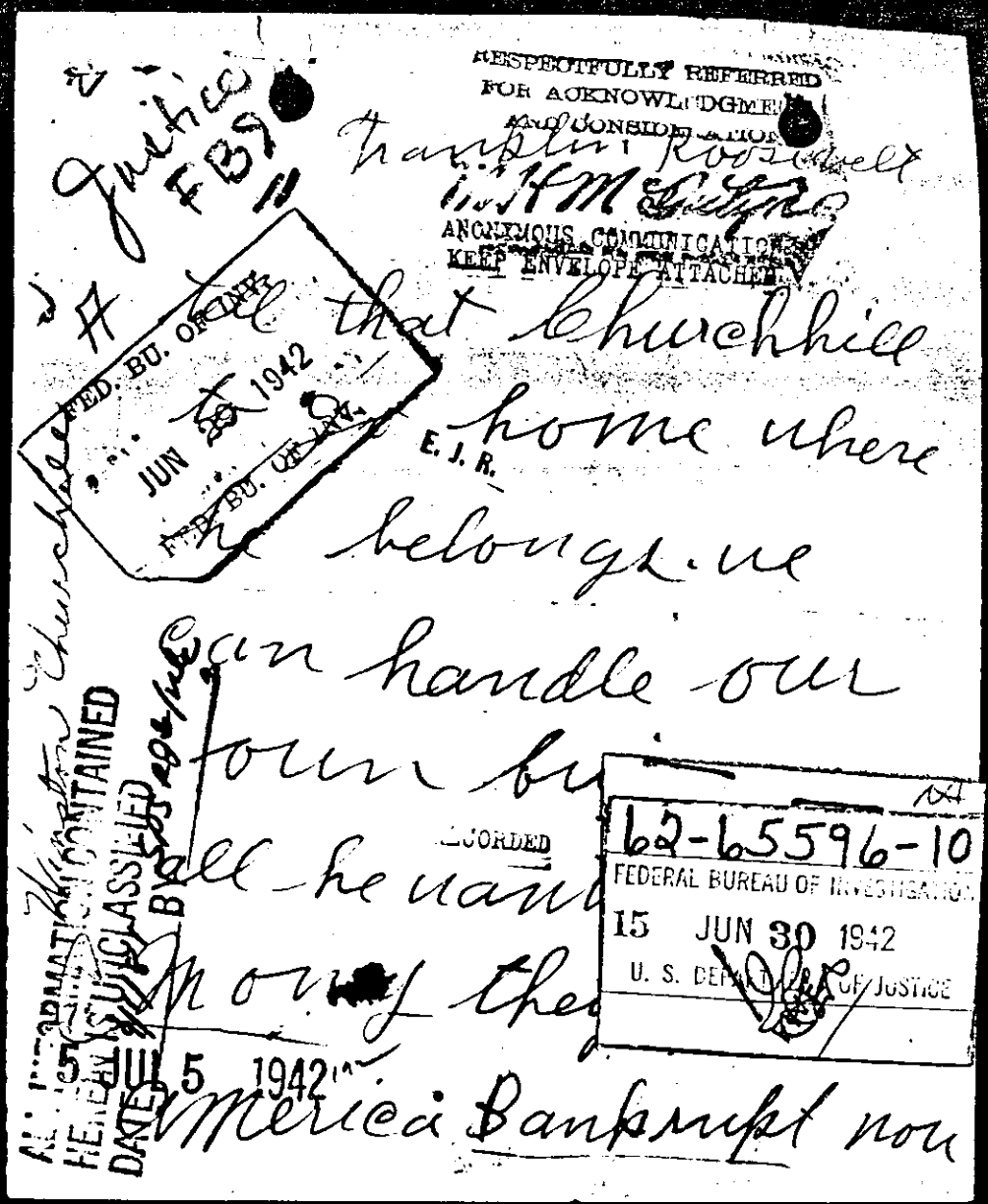
ENCLOSURE

62-65596-9

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RESPECTFULLY REFERRED
FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT
AND CONSIDERATION

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Justice
FBI

Franklin Roosevelt
White House

FED. BU. OF INVEST.
JUN 30 1942
FED. BU. OF INVEST.

E. J. R.

Tell that Churchill
to come where
he belongs.
We can handle our
own bu
all he and
money the

RECORDED

62-65596-10
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
15 JUN 30 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

America Bankrupt now

Churchill

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5 JUL 5 1942 BY SP2 [illegible]

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England had
better pay us for
the last war
they aught to be
ashamed to ask
for help when they
owe us so much
money
America

JUL 3 10 38 AM '41
RECEIVED-SECURITY
FILES DIVISION
FORWARDED
JUL 3 7 49 AM '42
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
FILES
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 20 1942

TELETYPE

FBI MIAMI A 7-20-42 6-10 RO

DIRECTOR

SEAL. CAPTAIN RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. , SON OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, ARRIVED MIAMI THIS AFTERNOON ENROUTE TO ENGLAND VIA WASHINGTON, DC. CAPTAIN CHURCHILL CAME UP FROM EGYPT AND WAS MET AT AIRPORT BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES. THIS IS FOR BUREAUS INFORMATION ONLY

EXXX
DANNER
END
HOLD AFT ACK
6-12 PM OK FBI WASH DC CEB

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-65596-11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
19 JUL 22 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP3 RGH/mc

5 C JUL 24 1942

EX-5

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

PEF:ES

New York, New York
July 27, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

For the Bureau's information the following information was furnished to me by [redacted] for the New York Post: b7C

"Randolph Churchill was in El Morocco until 4 A.M. today. He was with Mrs. Harrison Williams and one of her friends - - a Mr. Ammont, I believe. Or a name which sounds like that. He's from 2 Beekman Place. I think I sent you a note about him before.

And, when I saw them, Churchill was tight. A pretty picture - - the Prime Minister's son, just back from Egypt, "chatting" with Mona Williams and one of her Vichy friends."

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Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

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RECORDED & INDEXED

62-65596-12

12 JUL 28 1942

359

09 AUG 3 1942

352

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

IN FILE

FILE

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EAT:D

March 29, 1943

MEMORANDUM

Winston

A person who has been intimately associated with Prime Minister Churchill over a period of some time recently held an off-the-record luncheon discussion with a number of top-flight American newspapermen. The following comments were made by him.

Churchill is generally very affable but drinks excessive amounts, and the speaker on occasion has seen Churchill take as many as eight "slugs" of whiskey in a relatively short time. The speaker spent an evening with Churchill recently and after they had both drunk considerably, the speaker criticized Churchill because of the British attitude towards Ghandi. The speaker told Churchill that the British were making a big mistake in mistreating Ghandi and asked Churchill why he wouldn't see him. Churchill exploded and stated he would see Ghandi in jail.

The speaker then needled Churchill about Russia, Churchill wearing at the time of the discussion a black skull cap which had been given to him by Stalin. The speaker praised Russia, saying Russia had kept England from being whipped, had been putting up a wonderful fight unassisted except for a few tanks sent by England, etc. Churchill "exploded" and became very critical of Stalin and the Russian program.

Sometime after this occurrence the speaker met Churchill at Casablanca during the conference with President Roosevelt, at which time Churchill handed the speaker a sheet of paper from his wallet. On the paper was a poem which Churchill had composed about Russia, which in effect inquired "where the hell was Russia and the second front when England was being driven out of the low country"? The poem inquired whether Russia would be in the war today if Hitler had not attacked and invaded Russia and concluded with the observation that it was all right to say a few nice things about "Uncle Joe" once in a while but that people should also keep a kind word for "number ten" Downing Street.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Churchill's attitude towards war

The speaker on one occasion while admiring a sunrise inquired of Churchill — "How can God make such a beautiful sunrise and then permit so much misery and war in the world?" Churchill made a lengthy statement that there was no peace on earth safe in death; that all life is war,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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42-65596-12X

MAR 3 1958

FEB 25 1958

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a struggle for survival; that the best in men comes out in time of war; that in times of war the real improvements are achieved, and that under the stress of war tremendous progress is made for the good of living. Churchill stated that when war ends, men settle down to taking things easy, to complacency and only war will compel more progress. Churchill stated that the only peace to man is death.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 18 1943
TELETYPE

Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Telephone Room

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 37 17 11-53P

DIRECTOR

HEAR. WINSTON CHURCHILL. INFORMATION CONCERNING., TWO COMPLAINANTS REPORT THAT THEY HEARD FROM OTHERS AT ABOUT THREE FIFTEEN P. M. AND SIX P. M. THIS DATE THAT RADIO BRAODCASTS ANNOUNCED THAT CHURCHILL IS DEAD. ASSOCIATED PRESS AND UNITED PRESS ADVISE THAT THERE IS NO BASIS FOR THI REPORT. BROADCASTING STATION COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED BY INFORMANTS.

CONROY

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DATE 9/1/8[illegible] BY SP5 EJP/pa

394

51 JAN 2 1944

HOLD PLS

RECORDED 62-65596 cc: Ladd

FBI
28 DEC 18 1943

More Frank Atlantic Charter

His Strong vs. Weak Philosophy Believed Outmoded

By David Lawrence

Prime Minister Churchill is not only one of the most persuasive personalities in public life, but also one of the frankest. He expounds his conservative philosophy forthrightly and without equivocation.

But it may be doubted whether Mr. Churchill, having served England in her gravest hour, will ever express the liberalism of tomorrow in Britain and, indeed, whether he reflects even now the underlying currents of the British people's thought toward the arrangements that must be made some day to assure the success of the general international peace organizations.

A significant outcropping of this difference came in the recent debate in the House of Commons wherein Mr. Churchill conceded the "axiomatic truth" in the statement of Rhys Davies, Laborite member, that after the Yalta agreement "there is nothing at all to deal with aggression by the great powers" in the United Nations' plan for peace. The Prime Minister added:

"As far as we are concerned, we made a perfectly voluntary agreement with other great powers that were gathered at Yalta and that does prescribe for a differentitation between the treatment of the greatest powers in these matters and of the smallest powers."

Point Raised by France.

This must mean that Great Britain considers the United States as well as Russia pledged to support the Yalta voting procedure agreement and that he would not consider the American delegation free to present any amendments to it. Precisely this point was raised by France in declining to have her hands tied in advance of the San Francisco meeting which Gen. De Gaulle's cabinet thought might be the case if the invitation to "sponsor" the next conference was accepted.

But Mr. Churchill reveals another important aspect of his thinking. He defends the idea that the strong must be recognized as entitled to special privileges. He says, for instance:

"We may deplore, if we choose, that there is a difference between the great and the small, between the strong and the weak in the world. There undoubtedly is such a difference and it would be foolish to upset good arrangements proceeding on a broad front for the sake of trying to attain immediately what is a hopeless ideal."

Mr. Churchill's viewpoint has been warmly espoused always by those conservatives who feel that big business and monopoly are justified and that the strong enterprises in financial or economic life are entitled to do virtually as they please. Liberalism flatly refutes such a view whether in inter-

... matters.

Nobody is going to object to the stipulation that on the security council of the new league the major powers must be permanent members. That was done in the old league, too. For with bigness must inevitably go large responsibility. But this is a far different thing from immunizing the strong from the restraints or discipline imposed on the weak.

It is the perfectionist who is always claiming that the benevolence or good intentions of the strong must be accepted and that law or regulation is unnecessary or that unlimited discretion is preferable to specific delineation of what is or is not the law. The voice of experience tells us that, where laws are vague, law-breaking is frequent especially where materialistic factors are present.

The grave implications of Mr. Churchill's reiteration of an old, old philosophy that seeks to defend the word "power" in "power politics" will in due time become apparent. The smaller nations will find refuge only in combination or in alliances of armament to make them the equal of the larger nations. Balances of power will present new rivalries and new sources of friction. That is the historic answer to the European conservatives' unwillingness to embrace collective security plans. It is unfortunate that this philosophy should be revived so soon after the splendid declaration of purposes adopted as recently as October 7, 1944, at Dumbarton Oaks, wherein no distinction between "strong" or "weak" was drawn and the idea of "equality" was so splendidly stressed.

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INDEXED 170 62-65596-5 NOT RECORDED 56 APR 6 1945 EX-

26 APR 11 1945

Clipping from Star of 3-20-45

"Obsolete" Language.

The language of the "principles" of Dumbarton Oaks makes no exception and yet seems curiously obsolete already but it is worth re-reading:

"1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.

"2. All members of the organization undertake, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the charter.

"3. All members of the organization shall settle their dispute by peaceful means in such manner that international peace and security shall not be endangered.

"4. All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization.

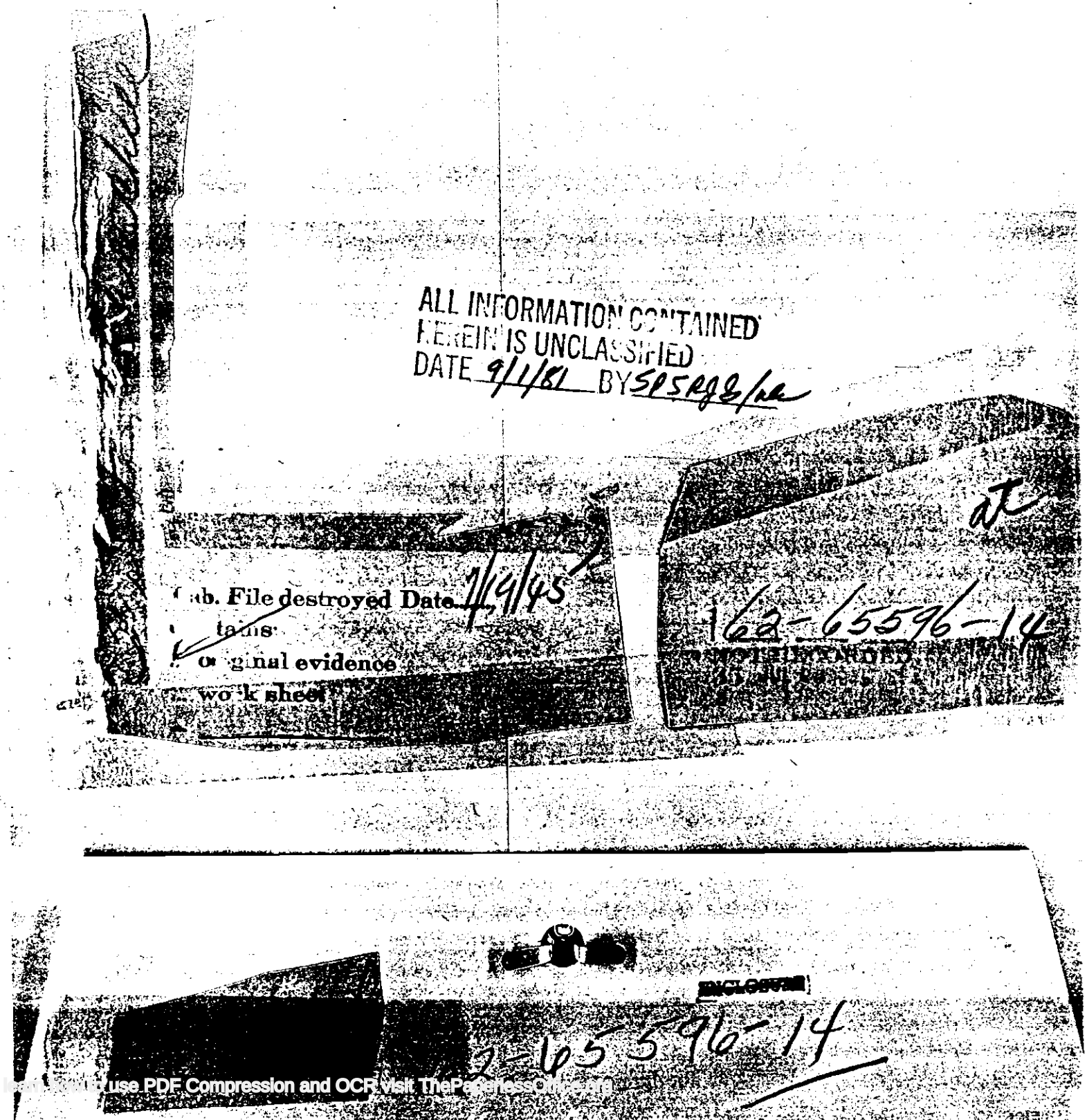
"5. All members of the organization shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

"6. All members of the organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventative or enforcement action is being undertaken by the organization."

It will be noted that the word "all" is used seven times and that the organization is to be based on the principle of "the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states." There was no differentiation last October between "strong" and "weak."

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original evidence
work sheet
62-65596-14
62-65596-14

June 19, 1942.

Hon. Winston Churchill,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Every time you appear on our shores, it means something very terrible for us.

Why do not you stay at home and fight your own battles instead of always pulling us into them to save your rotten necks?

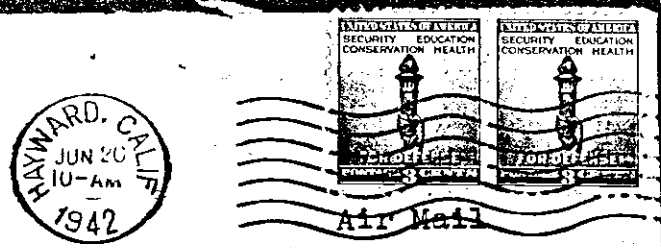
You are taking foul advantage of our blithering idiot of a president.

Yours truly,

Mother of Three .

ENCLOSURE

62-62596-8



Senator Gurney,

Senate Office Bldg.,

Washington,

D. C.

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FROM

DO-

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	()
Mr. E. A. Tamm	()
Mr. Clegg	()
Mr. Glavin	()
Mr. Ladd	()
Mr. Nichols	()
Mr. Rosen	()
Mr. Tracy	()
Mr. Carson	()
Mr. Gurnea	()
Mr. Harbo	()
Mr. Hendon	()
Mr. Quinn Tamm	()
Mr. Nease	()
Miss Gandy	()
	()

See Me	()
Note and Return	()
For Your Recommendation	()
What are the facts?	()

Remarks:

Tolson: Tell Smith to tell Barton it is for State Dept to handle Churchill's security.

K. Nease 1/22

SPSRQ&Me

DATE 9/1/51

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

P. O. Box 4261
Miami 26, Florida
December 21, 1945

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. E. A. Tamm

RECORDED
EX
62-65596
~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~ F B I
DEC 28 1945

Dear Sir:

In line with the telephone conversation of ASAC J. L. Madala and Mr. E. A. Tamm on the afternoon of December 20, 1945, relative to the coming visit of Winston Churchill to Miami Beach, Florida, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum prepared for the Director by this office regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

~~RECORDED~~ Roswell E. Smith

ROSWELL E. SMITH
Special Agent in Charge

JLM:JHK
Enclosures

AIR MAIL

EX
ENCL 37

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DATE 9/1/77 BY SP5 RJG/1

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

50 JAN 11 1946

DEC 28 10 05 AM '45
DEPT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED

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Miami, Florida
December 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

At 3:00 p.m. this afternoon, Alfred Barton, who is manager of the Surf Club at Surfside, Florida, telephoned me and asked for Mr. Tolson's telephone number. I asked him what he had in mind, and he advised that Colonel Frank Clarke of Quebec was then in his office and that he desired to put Mr. Tolson in touch with Colonel Clarke so that a discussion could be had with regard to the coming visit of Winston Churchill. Mr. Barton stated that Winston Churchill expects to be in Miami on January 20, 1946, and plans to stay at the home of Colonel Clarke at 5905 North Bay Road, Miami Beach, for a period of thirty days. Mr. Barton further stated that Colonel Clarke is very anxious to have the Bureau assist in the security of his residence during the time Winston Churchill is residing there.

I told Mr. Barton that I did not know whether I could get in touch with Mr. Tolson but that I would communicate his request to Mr. Tolson at the earliest possible opportunity. Mr. Barton advised that Colonel Clarke expects to go to Washington during the early part of next month, at which time he will take up the matter of security concerning Winston Churchill with the State Department. He, however, wanted to discuss the matter with Mr. Tolson first, that is before he leaves for Washington on this matter.

I talked with Mr. E. A. Tamm about this call while discussing another matter with him, and he informed me that he is fully acquainted with Colonel Clarke's reputation and that in the past Colonel Clarke has frequently entertained important people in public life at his home. [redacted] b7C [redacted], Mr. Tamm suggested that this information be made known to you.

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Respectfully submitted,

ROSWELL E. SMITH
Special Agent in Charge

JLM:JHK

62-65596-15
ENCLOSURE

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-4

Miami, Florida
December 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

At 3:00 p.m. this afternoon, Alfred Barton, who is manager of the Surf Club at Surfside, Florida, telephoned me and asked for Mr. Tolson's telephone number. I asked him what he had in mind, and he advised that Colonel Frank Clarke of Quebec was then in his office and that he desired to put Mr. Tolson in touch with Colonel Clarke so that a discussion could be had with regard to the coming visit of Winston Churchill. Mr. Barton stated that Winston Churchill expects to be in Miami on January 20, 1946, and plans to stay at the home of Colonel Clarke at 5905 North Bay Road, Miami Beach, for a period of thirty days. Mr. Barton further stated that Colonel Clarke is very anxious to have the Bureau assist in the security of his residence during the time Winston Churchill is residing there.

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[redacted] INFORMATION CONTAINED
9/1/82 SP5 RQB/rlc

Respectfully submitted,

JLM:JEK

ROSWELL E. SMITH
Special Agent in Charge

62-65596-1
RECORDED
19 JAN 23 1946

56 FEB 8 - 1946 259

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 2/8 1946

To:
- Director
- Mr. Edward Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	
[illegible]	

See Me — For Appropriate Action

Send File — Note and Return

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DATE 9/1/87 SP5 RJB/ne

Clyde Tolson

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM

DATE: March 8, 1946

FROM : D. M. Ladd

Call: 9:20 AM 3-8-46

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Wire Tap

SAC Kimball of the Richmond Field Office called at the above time and advised that James Anthony, Public Safety Director at Richmond, Virginia, had called him with reference to the visit of Churchill and Eisenhower in Richmond today. Anthony was desiring to know if Kimball and Agent [redacted] would ride with him along the parade route, stating he would feel safer if a couple of Agents were with him. b7C

Kimball stated that he informed Mr. Anthony that this was the duty of Secret Service and Anthony told him that he was not acquainted with Mr. Huff, who is in charge of Secret Service in Richmond.

I advised Kimball that this was not the usual procedure but that I would check and call him back.

Addendum: I telephonically advised Mr. Kimball that in view of the request of the Public Safety Director, it would be permissible for him and [redacted] to participate as requested. I suggested to him, however, that he have one or two other Agents in the vicinity of the capital where Churchill is to make the address as long as we were, at least semi-officially, in the matter. I advised him to inform the Bureau of the results following the departure of Churchill. b1

D.M.Ladd

62-65596-17
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58 MAR 28 1946

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 8, 1946

FROM : J. K. Mumford

SUBJECT: WINSTON CHURCHILL
Visit to Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

SAC Kimball called to advise that pursuant to prior arrangements he and Special Agent [redacted] rode in the lead car with Major James Anthony, Safety Director of Richmond, in the procession this morning. Winston Churchill rode in the car immediately behind. There were also a number of agents circulating among the spectators. Everything went off exactly as planned and there were no unexpected incidents. Churchill departed from Richmond shortly after noon.

b7C

SAC Kimball advised that Major James Anthony asked him to express to the Director his sincere appreciation for permitting our representatives in Richmond to assist in this matter. Mr. Kimball advised as a matter of interest that Secret Service did not participate in any manner and advised Major Anthony that they could not participate due to lack of instructions from headquarters.

JKM:CAB

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19 MAR 12 1946

EX-68

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Churchill Asks United States of Germany

'Partnership' Called Essential to Peace

ZURICH, Sept. 19 (UP)—Winston Churchill today appealed for a partnership of France and an unarmed Germany as the cornerstone for the organization of a United States of Europe.

Churchill said Germany must be deprived of her power to re-arm, but must be welcomed back into the forefront among the European family of nations.

Dangers Seen

The wartime premier warned in a speech at the University of Zurich that Europe still was in great danger, and the atom bomb might eventually disintegrate the entire world.

"In these present days," Church said, "we dwell strangely and precariously under the shield, and I will even say the protection of the atom bomb."

He made a strong plea for French-German unity.

"This way only can France recover the moral and cultural leadership of Europe," he said. "There can be no revival in Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany."

Proposing a council of Europe within the United Nations framework, Churchill said, "Britain and, I trust, Russia must be prepared to play a part."

Punishment Demanded

He insisted that Germany must me deprived of the power to re-arm and the guilty punished.

"But when all this has been done, there must be an end to retribution.

"The time may be short. At present there is a breathing space. The fighting has stopped, but the dangers have not stopped. The atom bomb is still in the hands of a nation who we know will only use it in the cause of right and freedom."

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INDEXED 147

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87 OCT 1 1946

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
AFTERNOON EDITION
DATE

57 OCT 3 1946

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Winnie Said It!

IN ONE OF THE MOST brave and brilliant speeches of his long career, and in the presence of the President of the United States, Winston Churchill, at Fulton, Missouri, spoke the words that were in the hearts and minds of so many Americans.

He said:

"A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies."

This country does not fear Russia at war. This country does not fear any country at war. We know that it was primarily American productivity in mine, factory and farm that won World War II as it will win the next war, whoever the enemy.

Vulnerable

But we DO realize that the very nature of our free institutions makes our country, as it does any Anglo-Saxon country, a happy hunting ground for Fifth Columnists—for American agents of foreign countries—often paid agents; more often the ideological schizophrenics who know not what they do.

The Britishers and Canadians who have been caught selling their country to Soviet Russia are but a few smelly herrings in a foul brine. In the United States they number hundreds of thousands.

Not all are traitors. But all are fools.

Not all are paid foreign agents. But all are enemies of American liberty.

The use of these treacherous and weak minds by Russia will not benefit Russia as it will harm the United States.

Most of the products of their espionage will, in our progressively competent country, be obsolescent when they get them.

But no nation can tolerate Fifth Column activities.

No nation can permit its own citizens to serve a foreign master.

No nation can permit a foreign country, friend or foe, to interfere in its internal affairs, to foment civil strife, to stimulate strikes, to sit in its Congress through false party affiliations.

Intolerable

No country can tolerate the allegiance of its citizens to a foreign agent who disguises his "expansive and proselytizing tendencies" behind a fraudulent ideological screen of lying slogans, to determine the character of its civil service and armed forces.

Soviet Russia is forcing every free country to take defensive measures against this Fifth Colum

And every such defensive measure is an att on the total structure of human liberty.

In a word, to defend ourselves against this expansion, we weaken our own institutions a lessen our own freedoms.

Yet, we are capable of every sacrifice to sa guard our loved ones from a foe who fights not war, but in peace; who feeds like a parasite up other countries, absorbing by a political osmo the economic and industrial vitalities of other p ples, while claiming for itself perfections it does even approach.

And when Winston Churchill said his piece, President was there, traveling a thousand miles dignify and magnify" this warning to our peop

The warning shall be taken to heart; it m be by every true American.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Winston Churchill

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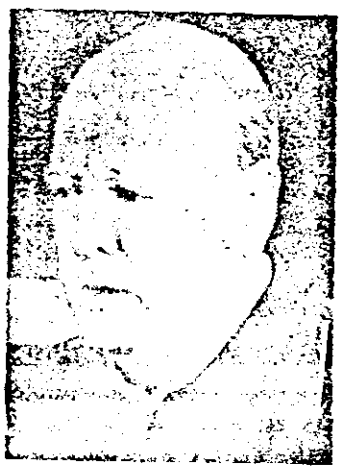
New York Daily Mirror
Page 7

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Churchill Asks Reich-French

Winston Churchill proposed yesterday that France and Germany take the lead in organizing a "United States of Europe." The British Tory chieftain attempted to clothe this naked bid for a "spiritually great" reactionary Germany with words about first depriving here of the power to rearm and punishing the war guilty.

The anti-Soviet intent of this scheme was poorly concealed by adding "and, I trust, Soviet Russia" to the proposition that "France and Germany must take the lead, together with Great Britain, the British Commonwealth of Nations, mighty America. . . ."



CHURCHILL
Wants U. S. of Europe

Churchill's speech, which outbid that of James Byrnes at Stuttgart in its plans for a strong Germany, was delivered in Zurich, Switzerland.

Proposals for a United States of Europe are intended to split the democratic camp, Radio Moscow charged yesterday, quoting an article in the Soviet trade magazine New Times.

The New Times article said a European Union which had been advocated by Austrian Social Democrats has "the same old purpose of splitting the democratic camp and [illegible] the so urgently needed union of all forces capable of resisting war mongers in the camp of international reaction."

Bloc

File

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87 SEP 25 1946

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Date

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FIVE

15 1946.

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Re: Winston Churchill

CHURCHILL TAKES CREDIT FOR TRUMAN PLAN

Moscow, in Czech to Europe, Apr. 16, 1947, 11:30 a.m. EST--L

(Article on Winston Churchill by an Observer)

(Excerpt)

"With the eagerness worthy of some newspaper correspondent, the former Prime Minister sends his articles to a great number of mostly U.S. newspapers and reviews. The tone of all these articles is the same: devout enthusiasm for the U.S. policy of expansion, secret envy that the British monopolists cannot compete with their U.S. counterparts, as regards the rule of the world and, finally, itensified emphasis of his personal role in the anti-Soviet campaign and in the provoking of the allegedly unavoidable conflict between the West and the East.

"As Churchill could not gain the applause of the British people, he now applauds himself in the U.S. press. In his articles Churchill stubbornly underlines that it is he, Winston Churchill, who is the author of the new course now proclaimed in the United States.
"In his speech made in Fulton he forsaw and defined the trend of the present U.S. policy. It is difficult to judge whether Churchill came to the fore with ideas previously prescribed to him by U.S. reactionaries or vice versa, whether Churchill's ideas were used by U.S. reaction.

British Role in Greece

"It is certain that the leader of the British Tories, condemned by his own people, has turned to his overseas brothers-in-arms to find support. The fact that they have shown understanding of each other cannot escape attention. Churchill reminds the Americans of the merits of British reaction and of those of his own person.

"Winston Churchill claims the honor of having used arms for settling his accounts with the Greek people. It was he who issued the order to British soldiers to open fire at Greek partiots. By doing so he enabled the Greek

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51 OCT 27 1947

Foreign Radio Broadcast # 40 - April 18, 1947

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Government to gather its strength. Churchill explodes the myth of British non-interference with Greek affairs. He himself emphasizes that it was the British Army which created the appropriate preconditions for appropriate elections to the Greek Parliament. The election results satisfied Churchill himself and British reactionaries in general. Now they also fit into the plans of U.S. monopolists.

Wary of American Expansion

"With some sort of nervousness Churchill, however, watches the very fast expansion of the U.S. imperialists. The main thing he is afraid of is that the United States should not act without the British Empire and without Churchill himself. He tries to support the conviction among American reactionary politicians that Britain did not render valuable service in Greece only, but that her services could also come in handy in other parts of the world.

"Churchill emphatically convinces the Americans that Britain has not yet lost her strength. Further explaining his ideas, the leader of the British Conservatives recalls the British Empire and its mission in the East. This is a task which Britain can continue to perform in the East with U.S. help. True, the British Empire thus automatically becomes the servant of the United States in the East, but it seems Churchill is no longer interested in prestige."

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Text of Churchill Message to Smith Dinner Here

The text of the address of Winston Churchill, which was delivered by transcription through the Columbia Broadcasting System to the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, follows:

Mr. Chairman, Your Eminence Cardinal Spellman, Ambassador Austin, Secretary Forrestal, Governor Dewey, Mayor O'Dwyer, and friends of Governor Smith:

This gathering has for its purpose a salutation to the memory of Al Smith by those who knew him, or who have carefully studied his character and life's work. I had the pleasure to meet him several times and enjoyed long talks with him on men and things. In those days he had been four times Governor of the State of New York and had been defeated as candidate for the Presidency. He spoke to me not without feeling of the lack of continuity in American public life for party leaders.

The unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, although he commands the hopes and esteem of nearly half the nation, often has no public sphere in which he can carry forward all the prestige and allegiances he has gathered in a nation-wide campaign. The lot over here is different, and in many cases a Prime Minister falls from power only to walk four or five yards across the floor of the House of Commons and carry forward his work as leader of the Opposition.

Smith's Career Lauded

Now, I have a great respect for the American Constitution, but in this instance I must confess that I definitely prefer the British system, or perhaps I should say custom—for we have no system. I followed Al Smith's contest for the Presidency with keen interest and sympathy. I was in the fullest agreement with his attitude on Prohibition and I even suggested to him a slogan—"All for Al; and Al for all."

Now, he certainly was a man of the highest quality of brain and heart, who rose under the free institutions of America—as anyone has a right to do—from humble beginnings to high, long and successful executive office.

He was chosen four times Governor, a record for the Empire State. His devotion to the religion he had learned as a child was perhaps a hindrance to him in a political appeal to the vast and varied American democracy—but it was the comfort and inspiration of his life, and his many private virtues, the gaiety of nature and personal charm hung on this golden thread. He loved his fellow men and was capable of giving them the noblest forms of service and sacrifice. Long may his memory be cherished in the mighty city of which he was a shining and faithful son.

Soviet Propaganda Assailed

Let me turn from this great American to the causes which I am sure, were he with us now, he would have made his own. We have traveled a long way in opinion since I spoke at Fulton, under the auspices of the President, eighteen months ago, and many things which were startling or disputable then have now become the foundation of dominant Anglo-American thought.

During all this time the Soviet governments have poured out through their radio, in twenty-six languages, enormous speeches made on their behalf, an incessant stream of abuse upon the Western world, and they have accompanied this virulent propaganda by every action which would prevent the world's settling down into a durable peace, or the United Nations organization playing its part as a great world instrument to prevent war.

Indeed, the conferences at Lake Success, perhaps prematurely, have become a board in which reproaches and insults are hurled at each other by the greatest states; hurled at each other for all mankind to hear if they care to listen, but then some of them are getting tired.

I've been much puzzled to know why it is that the Soviet governments have taken this violently aggressive line. From an external point of view it seems so foolish and we wonder what is the real motive behind it. I cannot, myself, believe that it is the prelude to war. These fourteen men in the Kremlin, who rule with despotic power the vast populations and territories of which they are the masters, are very capable and well informed. If their minds were set on war I cannot believe that they would not lull the easy-going democracies into a false sense of security. Hitler was a master of this and always before or during some act of aggression he uttered soothing words or made non-aggression pacts; therefore while I cannot exclude the danger of war I do not think the violent abuse which the Soviet Government and their Communist adherents all over the world lavish on all existing forms of civilization, is necessarily a sign of danger, or of imminent danger.

It is more likely, in my opinion, being used for internal purposes; if there are only fourteen men all eyeing one another, deeply conscious of the enormous population they hold in chains of mind and spirit, enforced by terror, it may well be that they think it pays them and helps them to perpetuate their rule by representing to the otherwise blindfolded masses of the brave and good-hearted Russian people that the Soviet Government stands between them and a repetition of the horrors of invasion which they withstood, when it came, so manfully.

Defense Preparations Stressed

Now, I devoutly hope that this view of mine may prove to be correct. But the United States and the Western democracies of Europe will fail to profit by the hard experiences they have undergone if they did not take every measure of prudent defensive preparation which is open to them. While taking all necessary steps and above all maintaining a solid front we should not, however, be hasty in abandoning our hope in the United Nations organization. It may be that the Soviet government and their Communist fifth columns in so many countries will, at some moment or other, quit the United Nations organization. Then there would be what is called two worlds, and we should all be sorry to see that. But if one of these worlds is far more powerful than the other and is equally vigilent, and is also sincerely desirous of maintaining peace, there is no reason why a two-world system should lead to war.

Great wars come when both sides believe they are more or less equal, and when each thinks he has a good chance of victory. No such conditions of equality would be established if the Soviet Government and their Communist devotees were to make a separate organization of their own. Indeed, the two great systems might even begin to be polite with one another and speak again in the measured language of diplomacy.

Therefore, it seems to me, we should not be unduly depressed if the Soviet-Communist forces should decide to part company with the world organization. Certainly we ought not to gi away anything which is essenti to our security in order to pe suade them to linger with us f the purpose of paralyzing t joint harmonious action of thre quarters of mankind.

Asks That Taunts Be Ignored

I must now say a word abo my own country, and yours. Fi of all I ask you to pay no att tion to the many insulting thin which are said about the Unit States by the Communists a crypto-Communists and fell travelers in our island. Th interests, and their instructio naturally lead them to say eve thing in their power to ma division between us. You sho completely ignore their tau and jeers—for instance, I noti in the newspaper bitter wo from a Mr. [J. B.] Priestley, w gained some acceptance in war from the fact that we u him for broadcasting purpos He has no influence. No Am can should allow himself to irritated or offended by such tribe. They do not represent the slightest degree the feelin of the British nation, or I n say, of His Majesty's Gove ment.

We are a Socialist Governm —you may have heard of th and I am leader of the Conse tive party in opposition to perhaps you have heard of too. But I can tell you that th is no country in Europe wh makes a firmer or more front against Soviet and C munist encroachment than G Britain. There is no doubt w ever that the Government, the overwhelming mass of British people, at home throughout our Commonwea if any great issue should a affecting human freedom, w act with the United States in same solidarity and fraternal timacy which has so lately g us victory against the comb dictatorship of Germany, I and Japan.

I believe that Britain will again with even higher influ in the world than she now cises. I work for the revival the united Europe. I am that the English-speaking can weather all the storms blow. But that above all the world instrument, in Al Sm words, "to weld the democr together," can be erected will be all powerful so long is founded on freedom, ju and mercy and is well arme

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60 NOV - 4 1947
"TIME"

Churchill Sees Risk Of War in Surrender To Soviet in Berlin

Political Crisis May Be Developing in Russia, He Speculates

By the Associated Press

WOODFORD, England, July 10.—Winston Churchill said today the Western Allies risk war with Russia if they yield to Soviet pressure in Berlin.

"If we were to yield upon this grave issue, we would, in my opinion, destroy the best chance which is now open to us of escaping a Third World War," he said in a speech at a Conservative Party rally in his home constituency.

The wartime Prime Minister called the period of waiting for a Soviet reply to the Anglo-French-American notes protesting the blockade of Berlin "an anxious hour."

Political Crisis Seen.

Mr. Churchill speculated that a political crisis may be developing inside Russia, particularly in the light of the Cominform's denunciation of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

"Their prime interest," he said of the Russian rulers, "is to preserve their personal power over the hundreds of millions of people of many different races who they rule with a rod of iron.

"We cannot tell what internal stresses are at work in this grim oligargy. It would seem to me that they must be very severe at the present time and that one part of the dictatorship is working separately or even contrary to, the other.

"How else can you explain the Soviet solemn denunciation and excommunication of Yugoslavia from the ring of Satellite states at the same moment when they were bringing the crisis in Berlin to its climax?"

Dealing With 13 in Kremlin.

"It must never be forgotten," Mr. Churchill said, "that with Russia we are dealing not with a great nation that can express its free will but with 13 men in the Kremlin who have made themselves masters of the brave Russian people and who rule them with far more dictatorship than was ever shown by any Russian Czar since the days of Ivan the terrible.

"No one can tell what these 13 holocausts in the Kremlin will do. They do not reason as we do in the western world."

The Conservative Party leader said the "safest course for us and other Western Democracies is to pursue as we are doing, a plain, fair and straightforward policy." It must be based, he declared, upon our undoubted rights and on those instincts of humanity which forbid us either to leave the Germans of Berlin, who have courageously stood with us, to Soviet vengeance or to let them all be starved to death."

Supports Bevin Policy.

Mr. Churchill reiterated his support of Foreign Secretary Bevin's foreign policy. "Although it is not perhaps very skillful," he said, "it is at any rate based on sound lines."

Attacking the Labor Government's fiscal policies, Mr. Churchill expressed the hope that "better use" will be made of Marshall Plan aid than of the American loan to Britain.

Questioning the government's right to accept American help, he declared:

"When I see the present Socialist government denouncing capitalism in all its forms, mocking with derision and contempt the tremendous free enterprise capitalist system on which the might production of the United States is founded, I cannot help feeling that as a Nation we are not acting honorably or even honestly."

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FBI JUL 22 1948

51 JUL 28

THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Date: JUL 10 1948

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Churchill's 'Gathering Storm'
A Tory View of World War II

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THE GATHERING STORM, by Winston Churchill. Houghton Mifflin. Boston. $6. 763 pp.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

WINSTON CHURCHILL has written, in The Gathering Storm, a facile, fluent and fraudulent history of the post-World War I decades up to the first stages of World War II and his accession to the Prime Ministry of Britain. For this, the first volume in a projected series, Churchill has reportedly received a million dollars. In truth, his immediate benefactors and the tories of the world may well feel that Churchill has earned his pay. For in this massive work, filled with the old Churchillian grandiloquence, he has labored mightily to violate truth and pervert the history of the war in the interest of the ruling class.

In the Gathering Storm Churchill capitalizes on, and isolates, the fact of his opposition to Hitler Germany and his war leadership against the Axis. What is missing is the admission that Churchill and British imperialism admired and appeased the Nazis and that Churchill's ultimate hostility to German fascism was only [illegible] **of a rival imperialism and not rejection of fascism, per se. The Chamberlain wing of Britain's ruling class Churchill describes not as the sponsors of Nazism, but as "capable and well-meaning people" who unfortunately "formed wrong judgments."**

From the first pages of The Gathering Storm, wherein Churchill bemoans the fact that World War II did not end with the crowning of a German "constitutional sovereign in the person of an infant grandson of the Kaiser" to his hypocritical "indignation" at the "odious conduct" of the Red Army in *entering* Poland in 1940, The British Tory leader's story is full of his anti-democratic bias and myopic refusal to comprehend the changing tides of history.

Deceitfully expunged from The Gathering Storm is the [illegible] **of Churchill's own words** [illegible] **own pro-fascist record; his praise** [illegible] **Mussolini in 1935) as** [illegible] **a** [illegible] **wise a ruler"; his** [illegible] **big lie** [illegible] **that** [illegible] **necessary to stop "communism." "If I had been an** [illegible] **would have been on Mussolini's side 15 years ago when he** [illegible] **his country from the horrible fate of sinking into violent communism (1937)."**

Absent from The Gathering Storm is Churchill's lavish tribute to Hitler. . . . "The Bolshevik fever threatened to spread beyond the bounds of semi-Asiatic Russia. . . . By a supreme effort, defeated Germany threw it off. Adolf Hitler is fuehrer because he exemplifies and enshrines the will [illegible] **many. He is the child of revenge, grief and defeat. He** [illegible] **bodiment of Teutonic** [illegible] **. . . Hitler revolted against** [illegible] **crude Marxist catchwords . . . was unmoved by threats** [illegible] **lence . . . felt himself** [illegible] **greatness (1937)."**

[illegible] **in The Gathering Storm** [illegible] **II** [illegible] **Britain** [illegible] **et al.)** [illegible] **dictators with** [illegible] **appeasement only a** [illegible] **interfere with the traditional British** [illegible] **for "justice" reasserted itself. As for the Soviet Union, Churchill doesn't bother to dissemble his hatred for that Socialist land the way he carefully deletes most of his expressions of regard for fascism.**

The venerable Tory is too cagey to rewrite every chapter of recent history. He knows he can't kid anyone on Munich, for instance. But even there he has the impudence to place the ultimate blame for the rape of Czechoslovakia on the Czechs themselves. For had Benes not told his people "to yield," France and Britain would have come to the rescue

Churchill doesn't try to rewrite the record of the Soviet Union's [illegible] Command—before World War II for [illegible] effective action to [illegible] fascist aggression, or the refusal of the democracies" to join in [illegible] action. But he distorts and slanders on every other instance the principles and achievements of the Socialist State.

He lumps together fascism and communism, although he records that he once told Ribbentrop that British rulers "hated Communism as much as [illegible] attacks the Soviet [illegible] war against the "gallant Finns," although few would deny today that Finland was Hitler's front and catspaw.

The Churchillian viewpoint is consistent throughout. He labels the people who fought Franco and his Italo-German friends as "Communist Spain." And [illegible] Churchill drops [illegible] British tory pre[illegible]ality by citing [illegible] for pro-Franco [illegible] the war that "the financial credit of the so-called rebel forces is at least as good or better than that of the official government."

It is highly dubious that a Churchill tricks of phrase sweep of style will bemuse more than are already on his [illegible]

The aristocrat who could [illegible] that "nobody starv[illegible] the English-speaking world" [illegible] the late depression de[illegible] strain in his Gathering S[illegible] not the slightest interest or [illegible] the welfare of the w[illegible] masses.

And it is highly probable the masses will reciprocate h[illegible] and, leaving Mr. Winston [illegible] chill to enjoy his newly-e[illegible] million for the moment, ignor[illegible] ponderous efforts to rewrite his pen the history he has unable to mold to his will more powerful tools.

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71 JUL 23 1948

62 AUG 2 1948

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Date 6-27-48

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 17, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SAC Scheidt called today and advised that he had received a telephone call from Mr. Barney Baruch who stated that Winston Churchill was due to arrive in the United States in the near future on the Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Baruch desired to know with whom he could up the matter of protection for Mr. Churchill. Mr. Scheidt stated that he had referred Mr. Baruch to the Secret Service. I advised him that this was correct.

Mr. Scheidt further stated that Mr. Baruch requested that his deepest respect be paid to you.

DML:FA

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31 MAR 21 1949

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53 MAR 25

Langer Plans Attack On Churchill Denial Of Fighting for Spain

By the Associated Press

Senator Langer, Republican, of North Dakota promised a reply today to Winston Churchill's statement that Senator Langer utter an untruth when he said Mr. Churchill fought for Spain in the Spanish-American War.

"Utterly devoid of the truth" was Mr. Churchill's description of Senator Langer's charge.

"I'm going to answer today just as soon as I can get the Senate floor," Senator Langer told a reporter. "There is going to be some desk pounding."

Mr. Churchill, former British Prime Minister and one of the world's noted orators, is now in this country on a visit. He sent a telegram yesterday to Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee denying Senator Langer's charges. Senator Connally placed it in the Senate record.

Jenner Defends Churchill.

It dealt with this question, which Senator Langer put to Senator Jenner, Republican, of Indiana Monday during the latter's foreign policy speech:

"Is the Senator from Indiana familiar with the fact that during the Spanish-American War the same Winston Churchill who now brags that he is half American, took up arms for Spain, and fought against the United States, and did all he could to defeat us?"

Senator Jenner replied that Mr. Churchill "was doing what he thought best for his country."

Mr. Churchill telegraphed Senator Connally:

"The statement made by Mr. Langer is entirely devoid of the truth. I visited Cuba and was with the Spanish army as an observer during the months of November and December, 1895.

Says War Started Later.

"There was then no question of the United States being involved in a war with Spain. This war did not in fact begin until February 1898, or more than two years after I had left Cuba.

"I should be grateful if you felt able to contradict this false charge by stating the facts to the Senate so that the truth appears in your record."

Senator Langer attempted to reply last night after Senator Connally had finished, but was unable to obtain the floor. He then stalked out of the chamber, angrily shouting "[illegible] reply tomorrow."

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G.I.R.-7

INDEXED - 119

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EX-19

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[redacted] b1

JOHN A. CIMPERMAN

RECEIVED: 12-7-51 1:00 PM RTL

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DATE OF REVIEW [redacted] 9/1/91

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cony;bw

December 18, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

[redacted] bl

CONFIDENTIAL

POLICE COOPERATION
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted]

For your information the State Department has been advised of this report as has Secret Service.

CAM:dm:mer

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BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class.
DATE 10-23-81 Lms

Date: December 18, 1951

To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson
Chief, Security Division
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [redacted] b1

[redacted]

[redacted] b1

A copy of this communication is being furnished to U. S. Secret Service for information purposes.

CAM:dm

cc - Mr. U. E. Baughman, Jr.
Chief
U.S. Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSG/mec 9/11/91
REASON-FCIM II, 1.4 [redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW [redacted] 9/11/91

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140 JAN 9 1952

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[redacted]

December 21, 1951

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL
TO THE UNITED STATES

[redacted] the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has furnished the following information.

An individual identifying himself as [redacted] and [redacted] has telephoned him "fifteen times" in the last two or three weeks concerning various matters. On one occasion he stated that the next time Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain comes to the United States he "is going back in a box." The caller also informed [redacted] that he knows of a group of men in Dallas who were going to see [redacted] this. [redacted] stated that the same individual had telephoned [redacted] the afore-mentioned newspaper and also other members of the staff. According to [redacted] nobody has been able to identify the individual. He usually has called concerning matters of local interest and when articles appeared concerning the visit of Princess Elizabeth, the man charged the News-Sentinel was pro-British. [redacted] made the observation that the person had a good voice, used good grammar and spoke intelligently, and it was [redacted] belief that he was past middle-age.

No additional information has been received which can be identified as pertaining to the afore-mentioned individual who made the telephone call. (Indianapolis teletype to Bureau dated December 1 1951, captioned [redacted] with alias [redacted] Miscellaneous Information Concerning.)

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] DECL. 9/1/84
REASON-FCIM II, 1.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW [redacted] 9/1/91

cc-Legal Attache, London, England

cc-Foreign Service Desk

DIVISION FIVE
MAILED 7
DEC 21 1951
FBI

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

S.J.PAPICH:nck

cc-Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Ingle
Nancy

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64 JAN 18 1952

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 17 1951

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease NJW
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJG/mlw

FBI INDIANAPOLIS 12-17-51 1-30 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

[redacted] MISC. INFO CONCERNING. [redacted]

[redacted] THE FORT WAYNE NEWS-SENTINEL, FT. WAYNE, IND., ADVISED THAT A MAN CALLING HIMSELF [redacted] AND [redacted] HAS TELEPHONED HIM QUOTE FIFTEEN TIMES UNQUOTE IN THE LAST TWO OR THREE WEEKS ABOUT VARIOUS MATTERS, AND ON ONE OCCASION SAID THAT THE NEXT TIME PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL OF GREAT BRITAIN COMES TO THE UNITED STATES HE QUOTE IS GOING BACK IN A BOX UNQUOTE. THE CALLER SAID HE KNOWS OF A GROUP OF MEN IN DALLAS, TEXAS WHO ARE GOING TO SEE TO THIS [redacted] STATED THE CALLER HAS ALSO TELEPHONED [redacted] THE PAPER, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE STAFF BUT NOBODY HAS BEEN ABLE TO IDENTIFY THE MAN. SUBJECT HAS CALLED MOST FREQUENTLY ABOUT MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST AND WHEN STORIES HAVE APPEARED ABOUT PRINCESS ELIZABETH, HE HAS CHARGED THE NEWS-SENTINEL AS BEING PRO-BRITISH. AS THE SUBJECT HAS CALLED AT DIFFERENT TIMES DURING THE DAY, WARD THINKS HE MAY NOT WORK. SUBJECT HAS A GOOD VOICE, USES GOOD GRAMMAR AND SPEAKS INTELLIGENTLY, AND WARD BELIEVES CALLER IS PAST MIDDLE AGE. WARD IS UNABLE TO CONNECT THE CALLER WITH ANY LETTERS HIS NEWSPAPER HAS RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH ITS PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES. ABOVE IS FOR BUREAU-S INFO AND POSSIB TRANSMITTAL TO SECRET SERVICE. DALLAS ADVISED.

RECORDED - 70 FOSTER

END

1 felt State Secret Service cc-SAC, NY, Dallas Indianapolis Legat London 12-26-51 SJP

2-36 PM OK FBI WA BSV

memo to State 12/21/51 EX-128

162-65596-22

cc: Mr. Belmont

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL ADVISED CONCERNING SLIP(S) CLASS DATE 10-23-81 ms

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: December 21, 1951

To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson
Chief, Security Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP3 RJB/jmk 9/1/81
REASON-FCIM II 1.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 9/1/91

Subject: VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL (1) INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
TO THE UNITED STATES

[redacted] the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has furnished the following information to this Bureau. b7C

An individual identifying himself as [redacted] and [redacted] has telephoned him "fifteen times" in the last two or three weeks concerning various matters. On one occasion he stated that the next time Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain comes to the United States he "is going back in a box." The caller also informed [redacted] that he knows of a group of men in Dallas who were going to see to this. [redacted] stated that the same individual had telephoned [redacted] the aforementioned newspaper and also other members of the staff. According to [redacted] nobody has been able to identify the individual. He usually has called concerning matters of local interest and when articles appeared concerning the visit of Princess Elizabeth the man charged the News-Sentinel was pro-British. [redacted] made the observation that the person had a good voice, used good grammar and spoke intelligently, and it was [redacted] belief that he was past middle-age. b

A review of the files of this Bureau has failed to disclose any additional information which can be identified with the individual who made the above described telephone calls.

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

cg-Foreign Service Desk (Detached)

EJP:nck

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
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Mohr
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

BY SPL. MSGR.
99 DEC 26
COMM-FBI

JAN 16 1952

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[redacted] b1

[redacted] C

cc-Mr. U. E. Baughman, Jr.
Chief
U. S. Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

CC-SAC, Dallas
SAC, Indianapolis
SAC, New York

CC-Legal Attache
London, England

SECRET
AIR COURIER

ATTENTION SAC, NEW YORK: Furnish the above information to the New York City Police Department.

b1

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
February 13, 1953

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrow
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5~~

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 RJB/ra ON 9/1/81

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you would be interested in certain remarks and observations made in my presence at a formal dinner party given by Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of the British Island of Jamaica, which I attended on the evening of February 6, 1953, during my presence in Jamaica to attend the Caribbean Area Intelligence Conference.

I was the only American person at the dinner, other persons being, in addition to the Governor and Lady Foot, Sir Robert Urquhart, British Ambassador to Venezuela, and Lady Urquhart; Sir Raymond Priestly, a well known British educator who is presently in the British West Indies to organize a University of the West Indies; Sir George Seel, prominent member of the current Colonial Administration, and in charge of economic development in the British West Indies, and Lady Seel.

The Governor discussed at great length the visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill who had been in Jamaica for an extended vacation and rest just shortly before my arrival. He mentioned, in addition to a number of personal anecdotes concerning the Prime Minister, that Mr. Churchill had been greatly disturbed by United States press reports to the effect that President Eisenhower had asked him concerning his possible retirement from office. The Governor stated that the Prime Minister forcefully observed that President Eisenhower had neither asked him the question, nor had he volunteered any information concerning it to the President, and that the press reports were entirely inaccurate and conjectural. Mr. Churchill, according to the Governor, told him that he had no present intention toward retirement and that he felt that he still had great services yet to perform in behalf of the British Crown.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 10-23-81 DATE

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MAR 19 1953 RECORDED - 44 MAR 41 1953 ~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

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Sir Hugh further related that the British Prime Minister told him, confidentially, that he had already completed (although he hoped to make some revisions thereof) a complete history of the British people and the development of the empire, in addition to a complete history of English speaking peoples of the world. He said that he had no present intention of publishing these works and that they probably would not be released until after his death.

There was a great deal of other conversation concerning the British Prime Minister and some concern voiced over the fact that there was no outstanding successor presently in the Conservative Government who had the standing and prestige necessary to fulfill the goals of the Prime Minister should he be forced to retire within the foreseeable future.

A number of very frank and candid observations were made concerning Mr. Churchill's obvious physical limitations by reason of age by a number of the persons present. A great deal of concern was exhibited over whether or not he would be able, by reason of these limitations, to continue in his position for a more extended period of time.

It was obvious that Mr. Churchill had made quite a hit on his visit to Jamaica. It was indicated that he had been able to have an extended rest, had been more or less isolated from the press, and undoubtedly, through relaxation and an opportunity to pursue a number of his hobbies, including painting and writing, was much the better for it.

It is pointed out that these remarks were made in the course of the after dinner conversation and in a manner of confidence among the persons present. It is further emphasized that I, being the only American present, would be the only source for their further dissemination outside of British circles.

I had the opportunity on this occasion to renew acquaintances with a number of British representatives in Jamaica and the hospitality extended me personally by the Governor was most cordial and gratifying. He has invited Mrs. Godfrey and myself to spend several days of our vacation during the forthcoming summer, if that is possible, with him and Lady Foot as their guests at Kings House in Jamaica.

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The British Ambassador to Venezuela, Sir Robert Urquhart was likewise most cordial and has also invited me to visit with him for several days, if that is possible, in Caracas.

It was obvious to me that although an extensive knowledge of the FBI is not known in these circles, that knowledge which they have of Bureau activities is held in high esteem.

Sincerely yours,

Richard C. Godfrey

Richard C. Godfrey
Special Agent in Charge

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0-1

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Holloman
Miss Gandy

FAIR ENOUGH:

A Lyrical Journalist

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER

In many joyous indorsements of the Nobel award to Winston Churchill, our journalism naively draws attention to a dramatic decline within its own pages of the very quality for which Winston was honored. This master is one of the few lyrical journalists now doing business in the English language. H. L. Mencken has been the only American worthy to carry his typewriter since the death of Percy Hammond and Little Heinie, himself, has been out of action a long time and may never be heard from more. Mencken's mind was mischievous and nimble by contrast with Churchill's stolidness but he had a serious fault of raiding big dictionaries for obsolete or strange words which he sprinkled among his impudence solely for the fun of confounding his clientele. This distraction reduced the value of his essays whereas Churchill makes little words sing as they will in the service of a careful writer.



Pegler

The comparison may seem unfair to Churchill now that he is a man for the ages by reason of his glorious bravado when the world, including Hitler, knew his heart was heavy with dread. But the fact remains that Winston spent many years at pot-boiling for the Fleet Street market and was just another ink-stained wretch but with velvet lapels. In the era which ended with the paper shortage and the invention of astringent journalism in Britain, many public men scuffled and elbowed for extra money to a degree that made the regular professionals morose.

They were utterly graceless costers, hawking the by-product of the election returns no more inhibited than any Roosevelt in our own day. No wonder that the poor, seedy penny-a-liners covering salacious divorces or scribbling anonymous, dispirited drivel about the mating habits of the earthworm correctly felt that such pounders were dashing the [illegible] from their lips.

The quality of English journalese has declined with ours but not in the same peculiar affections of crude, even ungrammatical expression. They have had the excuse of the paper shortage but that doesn't altogether explain their ugliness for they sometimes do swing out into space and smear up tons of good white newsprint with idiotic coverage of paltry criminals or artificial spats with a standardized Yankee rotter. Our deterioration has been deliberate and should seriously concern the societies of editors of the several degrees who visit New York in the winter to discuss freedom of the press and fearlessly denounce censorship in the Argentine.

The frightful innovations which were thrust upon us by Chinaboy

[illegible] 9/1/61

62-65596

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191 DEC 11 1953

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Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
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